

NEW BOND IN FAR EAST

RUSSO-JAPANESE TERMS.

Rights and Territory Guaranteed—
Duration of Treaties.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—The signing yesterday at the Foreign Office here of the treaties of commerce, navigation and fishery between Russia and Japan will be followed soon by the publication of a political agreement wiping out the last traces of the contentions and hostilities arising from the war. The Foreign Office today admitted that a general political agreement between the two states was in course of preparation, that the negotiations to this end were almost concluded, and that the signatures would be affixed to this document within a few days. This agreement is conceived along the same general lines as the recent convention between France and Japan. Under its terms Russia and Japan will mutually guarantee their rights and territory. The negotiations looking to this understanding have been conducted secretly at the request of Japan, but it was learned today that Russia's desire to settle pending questions in the Far East and open a new policy of peaceful colonization and development in the Russian provinces bordering on the Pacific was met in a spirit of moderation and conciliation on the part of Japan, which enabled satisfactory results to be made and assured a successful outcome.

The relations between Russia and Japan are on such a satisfactory basis that the recent occurrences in Korea exercised no influence upon them. Russia, who considers herself bound by the Treaty of Portsmouth, is content to give other nations whose hands are free a chance to champion the Korean cause.

The commercial treaty between the two countries is of a temporary nature. It expires in 1911. No provision is made for a tariff agreement, but in place of such an understanding the two powers agree mutually to apply the most favored nation clause. They stipulate further that the subjects of each shall enjoy equal treatment, equal rights of residence, equality under the law, equal commercial opportunity, without hindrance or discrimination, and that neither shall be subject to special imposts. The most important feature of this convention consists of an article excluding Kwan-Tung Province from the provisions of the treaty.

The fisheries convention is to last for twelve years. There has been much dissatisfaction over the question of fishing rights. The convention embraces the Okhotsk, Yellow Sea and Bering Sea areas. It includes all sea animals with the exception of the sea otter. The coast is to be mapped into sections, the fishing rights for which will be auctioned publicly to the highest bidder. The Russian government is obliged to furnish to the Japanese consul at Vladivostok two months' notice of intention to hold such auctions. The Japanese holders of concessions have the right to cure fish on the beach. Russia makes unusually liberal concessions to Japanese fishing interests on the Russian coast and the Amur River, and it is said that under these privileges Japan will dominate the fisheries of the Pacific. The convention bestows on Japanese subjects the right to fish along the entire coast, with the exception of thirty-four inlets and rivers; to repair their fishing vessels and to erect sheds for the drying of fish in the sun or by fire, and to pay the same taxes as Russians, and the export of fish to Japan is made free from all export duty. The Japanese holders of concessions may employ Japanese laborers along the coast, except at the mouth of the Amur River, where they are obliged to employ Russians.

In view of the cheap price of coolie labor it is believed that the Japanese will be able to beat down all competition at the public auctions at Vladivostok and become possessed of nearly all the fishing concessions.

Paris, July 29.—M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister to this republic, is authority for the statement that the Russo-Japanese treaty on commerce and navigation embraces five subjects: Commercial relations, fishery rights, the demarcation of the Manchurian railroads, the demarcation of frontiers and political relations. The clause dealing with the last named subject is practically a duplicate of the Franco-Japanese agreement. M. Kurino denies the report that Japan has ordered two dirigible balloons in Germany.

AIRSHIP'S FLIGHT ABOVE BERLIN.

Berlin, July 29.—Inhabitants of Berlin were surprised at an early hour this morning by seeing a military balloon sailing over the principal streets of the city. The airship was under excellent control. It circled above the palace of the Emperor and showed complete obedience to the will of the steersman. After a flight of an hour or more, the airship returned toward Tegel at the rate of twelve miles an hour against a brisk head wind.

APATHY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, July 29.—Unusual quiet reigned throughout the island on the eve of the general election. Mass meetings were held in Manila on Sunday by all parties, but aroused little enthusiasm. The mass meetings are exhorting the people to go to the polls, and the election day will be declared a public holiday. The campaign is being conducted on strictly American lines.

CUBAN RURALES FIRE ON BANDITS.

Havana, July 29.—General Rodriguez, the commander of the Rural Guards, has reported to Governor Masoena that the command encountered a band of bandits near San Luis in Santiago province, yesterday and exchanged shots. The band was dispersed. There were no casualties. The outlaws are supposed to be horse thieves.

JAPANESE GARRISONS IN SEOUL.

Seoul, July 29.—All the reinforcements of the Twelfth Brigade have landed. The reorganization of Seoul by Japanese troops, according to the new plan of occupation, will be completed by to-morrow evening.

JAPANESE APPEAL RECEIVED.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 29.—A letter from the convention of seven Japanese chambers of commerce, which met in Tokyo a month ago, urging efforts to prevent the growth of ill feeling between the two countries because of danger to trade, has been received by the local chamber of commerce. The letter was drawn up at a meeting on June 29, for transmission to all chambers of commerce in the United States, and its full text was published at that time.

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A FRUITLESS PROPOSAL

Report That Britain Has Modified
Motion on Armaments.

The Hague, July 29.—It is asserted that after long conferences, in which Sir Edward Fry (Great Britain), Baron Maréchal von Bieberstein (Germany), M. Bourgeois (France), Count Tornielli (Italy) and M. Neidoff (Russia) took part, the British delegation has consented to suppress from their proposal for the limitation of armaments the words "urgent necessity," which were objected to by Germany.

Thus the proposal becomes simply a repetition of that adopted by the peace conference in 1899, and in this innocuous form it is likely to be unanimously adopted at the present conference.

PRIZE COURT PROPOSAL.

Britain and Germany Agree on
Organization of Tribunal.

The Hague, July 29.—Great Britain and Germany have practically agreed on a proposal regarding the establishment of an international prize court, under the terms of which the tribunal is made permanent and is to have fifteen judges. The United States, Japan and six of the great European powers will furnish one judge each, Latin America will supply two and the remaining five will be sent from other countries represented in the peace conference. It is understood further that if the American proposal regarding the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration is adopted (and this seems most likely) the judges of the arbitration court will be also the judges of the prize court.

There are still differences of opinion between Great Britain and Germany regarding the laws under which the prize court will work.

BERLIN AGAIN IN FEAR.

Another Attempt to Kill a Girl—
Innocent Man Beaten.

Berlin, July 29.—Another attempt to commit a "ripper" outrage has caused another wave of nervous fear to spread over the city. A woman, on opening the door of an apartment, surprised a man in the act of striking down an eleven-year-old girl. The woman screamed and the man succeeded in escaping. This occurred in the neighborhood of the previous outrages. The residents of this section are in such a state of nervous excitement that they seized and beat mercilessly an innocent man because he had offered a child a piece of candy.

ELECTRIC LINES IN GERMANY.

Systems To Be Developed—Government Commission Coming Here.

Berlin, July 29.—A government commission, comprising a number of experts under the leadership of Herr Wittfeld, a prominent official of the Public Works Department, will start for the United States next week to study the organization of all the systems of electrical railroads in America. It is the intention of the government to equip with electricity all the railroads around Berlin, as well as parts of the main lines in Germany.

PETARD UNDER GRAND DUKE'S TRAIN.

Reported Attempt to Kill Cousin of Emperor—No One Injured.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—One of the "accidents" that occur frequently while members of the imperial family are traveling happened today while Grand Duke Peter Nikolaievitch, cousin of the Emperor and one of the leaders of the reactionary group at the court, was on the way to St. Petersburg from Petrohof. As the train was within ten miles of St. Petersburg, a petard, which had been placed on the rail, exploded. The force of the explosion, however, was not great enough to throw the train from the track, and no one was hurt.

A short distance outside of St. Petersburg on April 18 last an attempt was made on the lives of Grand Dukes Nicholas Nikolaievitch and Peter Nikolaievitch, who were returning from Tsarskoe-Selo by train.

TWO ASSASSINS EXECUTED.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—Two of the men convicted of participation in the murder of Major General von Lamotte, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, on January 3 last, were executed this evening. Their names were not known.

DOUKHOBORS REACH WINNIPEG.

Seeking Warmer Climate and No Work in the United States.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Winnipeg, July 29.—Thirty-four Doukhobors, wearing blue nightshirts and straw hats, who are seeking a warmer climate, in a country where they will not have to till the soil, arrived in Winnipeg today from the Swan Lake district, in Northern Manitoba, three hundred miles away. They started some three weeks ago. They reached the city just as the stores and factories were closing, and traffic along the main street was blocked. The police escorted the wanderers, followed by crowds, to the All People's Mission, where they will stay overnight. The Mayor issued orders to have them arrested as vagrants, but the police say unless they beg no action can be taken.

The Doukhobors say they will start for the union line after a week's rest. Complications will arise there, as the American authorities will stop them.

GENERAL ELECTRIC MOULDERS QUIT.

Union Objected to Men Being Laid Off, Preferring Shorter Hours.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 29.—Four hundred moulders employed at the General Electric plant did not work today. Work in the foundry is slack and the company laid off forty-three men on Friday last. The union asked the company to keep the entire force on shorter hours until work picked up again, but the management refused. The union decided not to call a strike, but laid off to-day pending negotiations with the company to the end that what work there can be divided among the original force. The strike of the company sales to-day the closing of the foundry would not embarrass the work in the least.

GIRL FATAALLY HURT WITH STONE.

Hurled from Roof by Unknown Person, It Fractures Her Skull.

A stone hurled from the roof of No. 340 East 25th street landed on the head of Miss Costello, sixteen years old, No. 23 East 47th street, last night. The girl fell with a fractured skull. The police are hunting for the person who threw the stone.

The girl is a stenographer. With two friends she was on her way home from work, and stopped in front of the 25th street house to bid goodnight to Margaret O'Brien, who lives there.

Without warning, a piece of stone coping weighing twenty pounds came down on her head. A second later landed a brick hit Miss O'Brien on the head and inflicted a scalp wound.

Miss Costello was rushed to Bellevue Hospital and immediately placed on an operating table. It was believed that she would die. The police learned that the stone was thrown from the roof by a man, supposed to be an Italian, who had been throwing missiles from roofs for several nights.

CONGO RULE ATTACKED

System Denounced in House of
Lords—Government's Reply.

London, July 29.—"The system of government in the Congo Independent State is one of unrestrained tyranny, enforced by the lash and the bullet, by cruelty and by murder." These words were spoken by Lord Monkswell, who raised the Congo question in the House of Lords to-day and moved for the papers. The attendance in the House was slight.

Lord Monkswell said the Congo government was a powerful engine of greed, which impudently and insolently violated the limitations and restrictions under which its rights over this territory had been granted. The speaker quoted authorities to support his statements, and added that a special responsibility attached to Great Britain because, except for her determined action, the King of Portugal and not the King of the Belgians would at this moment have been the ruler of the Congo.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that the Congo was one of the most disheartening and humiliating of contemporary questions. He said it was a ghastly irony to read to-day the words of the address presented to King Leopold by the City of London in 1884, congratulating his majesty on his "bloodless victory." He added that the British government should be reminded of the sense of responsibility of all Englishmen in this matter.

A general debate on the Congo question followed, and a number of speeches were made by the speakers. The Earl of Mayo advocated another international convention on the Congo, and, failing that, the appointment of more British consuls in the Upper Congo. Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking for the government, said the officials were not blind to the fact that this matter was surrounded with grave difficulties. The government had asked the Congo State, he said, not to disregard the experiences of previous governments of native states, and had instanced the early history of British East India. The present system, the speaker said, was certain to have evil consequences. Lord Fitzmaurice admitted that the House of Lords had a right to ask what progress had been made, but said it was an international question, and if the House took any rash action it would run the risk of injuring the cause which it had at heart.

At the conclusion of Lord Fitzmaurice's address Lord Monkswell withdrew his motion.

ATTACK WOMAN IN HOME.

Four Men Choke Wife and Silence
Husband by Threats.

After choking and attempting to assault Mrs. Hans Swanson, thirty-four years old, of No. 411 East 124th street, four men threatened to kill her husband if he told the police. The attack happened early yesterday morning, but because of these threats it was not reported to the police until last night.

Swanson left his wife on Sunday night to visit from and he had no key she did not lock the door when she retired.

"Did you enjoy yourself?" asked Mrs. Swanson, as the door to the flat opened shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning. She thought that it was her husband.

She was grasped by the throat and thrust back upon the pillows. Some one lit a match, and the woman saw four men standing in the room, one of them bending over her bed, still holding her by the throat.

"Now, keep quiet," said the tallest of the men, "or we will slit your throat. Don't say a word."

She turned on her side and began to cry. One of the men then threatened to cut her throat with a razor. The four men were still standing opposite the door.

Swanson returned to the house a few moments later. Hearing his wife's story, he ran into the street. The four men were still standing opposite the house.

"You damned Swede, if you tell the cops of this we will kill you," shouted one of the men, shaking his fist at Swanson as he retreated into his flat and barred the door. Theodore Vogel, Swanson's landlord, heard the story and last night informed the police.

EDDY SECRETARY SILENT.

Refuses to Answer Questions Before
Magistrate—Frye Absent.

Concord, N. H., July 29.—Another skirmish in the "best friends" suit against certain friends and followers of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy took place today before Magistrate E. S. Cook over the question of taking depositions from persons connected with Mrs. Eddy's household, and Magistrate Cook refused to answer questions of the "best friends" regarding Mrs. Eddy, and the magistrate was informed that Calvin A. Frye, who had also been summoned, would also refuse to testify. Magistrate Cook will announce his ruling on the contempt motion of the counsel for the plaintiffs at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

COST OF GOVERNING CUBA.

A Budget of \$23,309,588—Estimated Receipts Exceed Expenses.

Havana, July 29.—The figures for the budget of 1907-08 were announced to-day. They do not differ materially from those of last year. The total amount is \$23,309,588, divided as follows: Provisional government, \$10,580; departments of State and Justice, \$3,650; government, \$2,970; Treasury, \$1,450; Education, \$1,480; Public Works, \$4,440; Agriculture and Commerce, \$2,438; Judiciary, \$1,190.

The estimated receipts are \$25,465,325, of which the customs are \$22,096,000 and internal revenue \$33,000.

ACCUSED OF KILLING DAUGHTER.

Brooklyn Italian, Escaped in April, Caught by Pittsfield Police.

The police of Pittsfield sent word to Police Headquarters of this city last night that they had arrested Antonio Lanzo, who is wanted for the murder of his daughter in Brooklyn.

Lanzo, who lived with his family at No. 623 Union street, Brooklyn, was on the run for some time. He was arrested in April last, but escaped. He is said to be a man of about 40 years of age, of Italian descent, and is said to have a wife, Rosa Lanzo, to let him have some money, so that he might open up a business. It is understood that the two had not been on the best of terms, and she refused to give him any money.

Mrs. Lanzo then left her home to buy some food for breakfast. Immediately upon Mrs. Lanzo's departure Lanzo began to quarrel with his daughter, Marie, who had just called. A tremendous fight was going on when the daughter's body was found by her mother.

John Lanzo, like Warner, who shot Miss Norling and John S. Wilson, was able to escape from the police in broad daylight caused considerable comment in Brooklyn. Many persons had seen Lanzo run, but his long jackknife frightened them and they refused to tell the police where he was.

JIGGING BOY STOPS A TRAIN.

A young man jiggling to the tune of "Waltz Me Around Again, Willie," occupied the tracks of the New York Central last night at about 8:30 o'clock at 14th street and Harlem River. A Yonkers southbound local was coming along just at that time at about forty miles an hour. The engineer stopped the train within ten feet of the boy.

Mounted policeman Sullivan called for assistance from the Fordham Hospital. The boy said his name was Nathan Nelson. He was transferred to the insane ward at Bellevue.

TO CHRISTEN FILIPINO BABE.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Richmond, Va., July 29.—An invitation has been extended to Cardinal Gibbons, during his visit to the Jamestown exposition in August, to christen the Princess Pocahontas, a Filipino baby, who was born on Monday evening last at the Diagabo reservation. The child is a real princess, being the daughter of Prince Oso.

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HATE TO GIVE UP BONDS.

Holders of United States 4 Per Cents
Slow in Presenting Them.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 29.—The holders of the 4 per cent thirty-year bonds of the funded loan of 1907, which were due on July 1, are showing great reluctance in surrendering them. An attempt by the Treasury to get the bonds in before the date of their maturity was largely unsuccessful, although fair premiums were offered. The interest on the bonds ceased with their maturity, but there are \$13,000,000 worth of them still unsold. Treasury officials believe that the reluctance of the people to give them up is largely responsible for this condition.

There were outstanding in December last approximately \$116,000,000 of these 4s. Secretary Shaw, wishing to get a portion of them in before the end of the fiscal year, offered to redeem \$10,000,000 worth of them, paying for them 101½ flat. The offer brought in only \$2,000,000. A similar offer two months later was hardly more successful. In March an offer was made to redeem \$25,000,000, paying full interest to the date of maturity. This offer met with fair success, as did an offer a month later to exchange 2 per cent bonds for twice that amount. This left about \$36,000,000 outstanding when they were finally due, and some of this amount has been coming in slowly and at a decreasing rate. The inflow has now practically stopped, with \$13,000,000 still outstanding.

Great numbers of holders of these securities have written personal letters to the Secretary of the Treasury in sending them in for redemption. Many protest against giving them up, ask for extensions of time and inquire about similar securities. These protests were from people who held them as investments. The government has nothing to offer in their place except a new 2 per cent bond, and of these \$50,000,000 were issued in exchange for the old bonds.

Records of similar redemptions lead the officials in charge of the present work to believe that many thousands of dollars' worth of these bonds will never be presented. Definite information has been received telling of the loss or destruction of many bonds and stopping payment on them. One large lot is known to have been lost at sea, while there are instances of destruction by fire recorded.

When large issues of bonds are redeemed there is invariably a celebration of "Patriots' Day," the issue that has never been presented, and in regard to which inquiry has never been made. There are always unsolved mysteries, with many possible explanations, but no way of knowing the real facts. Of the funded loan of 1891, which fell due in 1900, there is \$32,000 unpaid and unaccounted for. Of the 5 per cent bonds on the expiration of 1904, there is \$96,800 still unpaid. There is an old account of unclaimed money in the redemption division amounting to \$301,415.25 in 1891. Now the figures run far above the million mark, and evidently will be greatly augmented from the present redemption.

CONCESSIONS BY FRANCE.

Coffee and Meats Aided—Little
Hope for Reciprocity.

Washington, July 29.—A cable dispatch to the State Department to-day from Ambassador White confirmed the press report that the French government had extended from August 1 until October 31 the operation of the decree which permits Porto Rican coffee to enter France at the minimum tariff rate. The department already had been advised that the French government had consented to accept as sufficient the meat certificates of the American Department of Agriculture, though the order in this case also is only temporary. In both cases the purpose of the French government being to avoid injury to American trade, pending some satisfactory tariff agreement.

In the case of the meat certificates, it is expected that the result of the new order will be beneficial to the American packing interests. The insistence of the French government on the old microscope tests after they had been discontinued has put a stop to all shipments of American meats into France for the next year, and it is hoped that the new order will reopen that trade.

Inquiry here develops the fact that the administration is proceeding on the theory that there has been no such change indicated in the tariff views of the majority of the United States Senate as would warrant negotiations looking to the preparation of a general reciprocity treaty with France. It is of that which has for several years remained unapproved in the Senate. The same statement also applies to a reciprocity treaty with Germany, and, indeed, with any other country. So all that is now in contemplation in the matter of tariff arrangements is the modification of the special agreements drawn under Section 3 of the Dingley act, of which the new German arrangement is a fair sample.

The reductions already granted to certain French articles apply only to imports into the United States from France and Algeria, whereas other French colonies in different parts of the globe might profit if the same privilege were extended to them.

TELEGRAPHERS MAY RESUME STRIKE.

San Francisco Operators Allege Spirit of
Agreement is Being Violated.

San Francisco, July 29.—A renewal of hostilities is threatened between the telegraph companies and their employees. The local union served notice on the Western Union that in its belief the spirit of the agreement which settled the strike was not being observed by the corporation. Resolutions were passed expressing the intention of the union to take up the subject with the higher officials of the Western Union.

It is alleged that despite stipulations to the contrary in the agreement, the operators who went on strike are being discriminated against. Complaint also has been made that operators are forced by the Postal and the Western Union to work from 12 to 15 hours a day. President Small of the Telegraphers' Union, has been asked to remain for the present in San Francisco.

The officers of Local No. 16 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union said yesterday that they had received no official notice of the possibility of a renewal of hostilities against the Western Union. President Joseph F. Ahearn of the local said: "I am pretty sure there will not be a renewal of the trouble and the local union served notice on a satisfactory manner. Neither side is looking for trouble, and I feel confident that the Western Union Company will live up to the pledges given by Colonel Clowry in his letter to the union. The explosion tore a large hole in his breast, from which he will probably die, and severely hurt his three-year-old sister."

LIGHTNING STOPS OPERATION.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Atlanta, July 29.—During a thunderstorm to-day lightning struck the Presbyterian Hospital, being communicated to an electric wire in the operating room where Drs. Barnett and Eckridge were performing an operation. There was a tremendous flash and a blinding flash, and both physicians were hurled backward, the instruments being knocked violently from their hands. The patient, who was under the influence of an anesthetic, was unharmed.

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